To: Honorable Governor Hogan, Honorable Lt. Governor Rutherford, General Assembly

 of Maryland, Mayor of Baltimore City, City Council Members of Baltimore City,

 Congress Committee on the Judiciary Republican and Democrats, Department of Justice,

 Congressmen and Congress women representing Maryland, 2016 Presidential

 Candidates, the 2016 Mayoral Candidates for Baltimore City, and the public

From: Diana R. Williams

Re: Addendum to my 12-2-15 complaint entitled “Urgent Complaint of Gross, Intentional

 Misconduct in Office by the Court of Appeals of Maryland and a request for an

 immediate investigation and resolution due to the dire inhumane conditions being

 incurred by the Complainant”, Diana R. Williams

Date: 12-17-15

 As Pubic Servants from the three branches of Local, State, and Federal government whose responsibility includes preserving, protecting, and extending the privileges and obligations provided to the citizens of the United States, every member listed above who are elected to such a privileged position should be concerned with ensuring that all constituents are granted their due process right in the Court of Law as declared in the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Consequently, if a constituent has the courage to publicly proclaim and have the undeniable evidence to substantiate the allegations that the Supreme Court in Maryland, the Court of Appeals of Maryland (“Court of Appeals”) has not only committed misconduct in office but intentional gross misconduct in office, then every Public Servant should do what he/she can to ensure that such serious allegations that are detrimental to our judicial system be thoroughly investigated, resolved, and corrective actions taken swiftly. Moreover, if the constituent has the evidence to substantiate that such intentional misconduct in office is causing him/her to continue to endure tremendous sufferings, which includes having been without an income for almost 6 years, being unable to get unemployment benefits due to the false allegation of misconduct in office, having been apparently blacklisted and, thus, haven’t been able to get a job although he/she continues to put in applications, having had his/her home foreclosed on, and continues to suffer extreme emotional distress, then every Public Servant should be involved in making sure that the investigation be done expeditiously in order to assist in putting an end to the alleged inhumane sufferings by the constituent, regardless of whether the constituent is in the district of a particular Public Servant. Moreover, if the evidence, unmistakably, substantiate that the judges from the Court of Appeals, who are appointed by the Governor, have committed perjury, a misconduct in office and refused to correct such lie which constitutes an egregious prejudicial error after being referenced to the indisputable evidence in the record to support such misconduct in office, then every Public Servant and the public should join in requesting that the Governor exercise his executive power to immediately remove each of judges from office and grant my Petition for Writ since the only reason it was denied was due to the perjury committed by the Court of Appeals.

 As cited in my initial complaint dated 12-2-15 that was emailed to each of the Public Servants listed above (Attachment 1), the evidence support the fact that the Court of Appeals have committed, intentionally, gross misconduct in office by committing perjury, by failing to correct their lie even after being referenced to the substantial evidence in the record that proves their perjury, and then by failing to give one explanation as to why they ignored correcting their perjury which would have changed the outcome of the case since my Petition for Writ of Certiorari (“Writ”) was denied only because the Court of Appeals lied in stating that it was filed late. The Court of Appeals intentionally committed a perjury in stating in their Order dated 9-23-15 that my Writ was late because the evidence that is before them proves that my Writ was filed in a timely manner. Even after filing my Motion for Reconsideration on 9-24-15 (Attachment 2 that accompanied my initial complaint) which pleaded with the Court to correct their perjury, a prejudicial error, because the evidence from the record which I referenced in my plea, irrefutably, proves the perjury, the Supreme Court of Maryland still refused to correct the horrific prejudicial error, but held on to their lie as indicated in their denial of my Motion for Reconsideration in their Order dated11-23-15. The investigators need only take a few minutes to go to the website of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, pull up my case, namely, CASE NO.: 24-C-14-000558 in order to get the date that the clerk entered the Circuit Court’s judgment into the record; then go to the Court of Appeals’ website and pull up my case, namely, CASE NO. 289, September Term 2015, in order to secure the date that the clerk of this court filed my Writ. Further, the investigators can go online to Maryland rules in order to substantiate that I had 30 days from the date that the final judgment or order from the Circuit Court of Baltimore City was entered on the case docket by the clerk of the Circuit Court to file my third Writ (Attachment 1 that accompanied my initial complaint). My Certificate of Service attached to my third Writ proves that I mailed this Writ to the Court of Appeals on July 31, 2015. A copy of the case history from the Circuit Court proves that on page 9 that the clerk of the Circuit Court entered the final judgment, namely, July 6, 2015. Still too, in the file of the clerk from the Court of Appeals, there should be a copy of the petition docket receipt that was mailed to me which stipulates that my Writ was filed in the record of the Court of Appeals on August 3, 2015. A first grader can use a calendar to count from July 6, 2015 to August 3, 2015 to see that 30 days had not elapsed prior to my Writ being filed in the Court of Appeals. Moreover, the Court of Appeals knows that a prejudicial error that changes the whole outcome of the case must be corrected. In other words, had the Court of Appeals corrected their perjury, my Petition for a Writ would have been granted and, thus, the Defendants’ plea to dismiss my civil complaint would have been denied. Still too, as asserted in my initial complaint, although one would need to know the details of my case in order to determine the alleged intentional gross misconduct in office by the Court of Appeals in denying the first two Writs (Attachments 4 and 5 that accompanied my initial complaint), a third grader can obtain the evidence within minutes online to substantiate that the Court of Appeals committed perjury in order to substantiate denying my third Writ; also, this same third grader would be able to see that the Court intentionally committed such egregious misconduct in office due to their refusal to correct their perjury after being referenced to the evidence in their face that substantiate their lying. However, Ms. Mary Ellen Barbera, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in her Order dated September 23, 2015, asserts that my Writ was denied because it was late. After receiving and reading the Order on September 24, 2015, I immediately recognized that an egregious prejudicial error had been made by Chief judge Barbera and that such prejudicial error which prevented by my Writ from being granted should be changed if I provided the indisputable evidence to substantiate the prejudicial error. Consequently, on September 24, 2015, I mailed my Motion for Reconsideration to this Court in which I referenced the evidence of the case history from the Circuit Court and the petition docket receipt from the Court of Appeals to support that such a crucial, egregious prejudicial error was made and that, since such a prejudicial error prevented my Writ from being granted and would end my exhausting the third proceeding, the prejudicial error needed to be corrected by the Court of Appeals. But, in her Order dated November 23, 2015, the Chief Judge cited in a single sentence that “The Court having considered the motion for reconsideration filed in the above entitled case, it is ORDERED, by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, that the motion for reconsideration be, and it is hereby, denied.” Of course, I was righteously indignant and could not believe that the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Maryland not only did not make the correction from this prejudicial error which caused my Writ not to be grant and, thus, cause me to have exhausted my proceedings in Maryland courts.

 It’s reasonable to conclude that the Court of Appeals: **a.)** intentionally committed perjury in citing in their Order dated 9-23-15 that my Writ was denied due to being filed late because they knew that the documents that are part of their record, unequivocally, proved that my Writ was filed in a timely fashion. **b.)** intentionally failed to correct such an egregious prejudicial error after being made aware in my 9-24-15 Motion for Reconsideration of this irrefutable evidence which substantiate that they lied; moreover, the Court of Appeals know that, as Officers of the Supreme Court of Maryland, perjury is a crime and that they had a duty to enforce all laws and Maryland rules. **c.)** intentionally demonstrated such disrespect for the rule of law which mandates that such a prejudicial error be corrected since it changes the whole outcome of the case. **d.)** intentionally prevented justice from taking place because they knew that if they had corrected their egregious prejudicial error, then my Writ would have had to be granted because the only reason the Court of Appeals cited for denying my Writ was due to their erroneously stating that it was filed late. **e.)** intentionally ignoring their duty, as Officers of the Court, to enforce the law and correct the egregious prejudicial error of perjury because this prejudicial error changed the whole outcome of the petition; in other words, had the prejudicial error had been corrected, this Court would have been forced to grant my Petition for Writ and, thereby, the Defendants’ plea to the Court of Appeals have my civil complaint dismissed would have had to be denied. **f.)** intentionally causing me to continue to endure inhumane suffering and other injuries by lying and, thus, denying my plea to correct the prejudicial error in my Motion for Reconsideration because they knew that their denial of this third Petition for Writ would mean that I would have exhausted my remedy in Maryland Courts for the 3rd time without ever having my due process right granted as stipulated in the 14th Amendment of our Constitution. In other words, the evidence before the Court of Appeals of Maryland that accompanied my three different Petitions for Writs, representing three different litigations in which the key element in each litigation was my 2011 termination as a Mathematic teacher, will prove that, in three different proceedings which encompasses at least 17 different hearings and/or appeals in which over 30 different Officers of the Court have presided, I have been denied my due process right as afforded by the 14th Amendment to have my defense as to how my termination breached specific articles and sections of the bargained agreement considered, disclosed, and resolved. In the first two Administrative and judicial proceedings, I was denied having my defense relevant to the allegation of misconduct in office against me by my employer and the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulations considered, disclosed, and resolved in Maryland Courts. In the third judicial proceeding in which I filed a civil complaint in order to, again, attempt to have my defense against the allegation of misconduct in office considered, disclosed, and addressed, I was denied, again, my 14th Amendment right. It is unimaginable and hard to believe that I’ve been coerced to undergo, Pro Se, exhausting three different judicial proceedings, and from the initial hearings and on every appeal, not a single one of the over 30 Officers of the Court, including the Court of Appeals, has allowed my defense against the charges leveled against me to considered, disclosed, or resolve in their Court. But, the evidence in the record of the Court of Appeals will, unquestionably, substantiate this fact.

 If any statement that I have written in this addendum to my complaint or in the initial complaint is proven with evidence to be a lie, then the Honorable Governor and the Public Servants have a right to challenge my credibility. Consequently, if the evidence substantiates the fact that the judges from the Court of Appeals have committed the alleged misconduct in office and/or committed intentionally gross misconduct in office, then their credibility should be called into question such that any decision that they have made against me that I’ve challenged in my Motions for Reconsideration or in a Petitions for Writs to the Supreme Court of the United States, needs to be revisited. Moreover, as indicated in my 3rd Writ, I provided, in each of the Writs, the evidence of my Memorandums in support of my appeals and my written oral arguments to prove that I raised the issue of my termination breaching Article IV, Sections 4.1 through 4.3 and Article X, Section 10.14 of the bargained agreement at the initial hearings and on all of the appeals; also, I provided the evidence of the Recommended Decisions and/or Memorandum Opinions of the Officers of the Court to substantiate that not one of over 30 different Officers of the Court, whether from the Court of Appeals, from the Lower Courts, or from the Administrative proceedings, addressed, disclosed, or resolve the issue of my dismissal infringed upon these specific articles and sections of the contractual agreement. Consequently, the evidence supports the allegation that the Court of Appeals are included in the over 30 Officers of the Court having denied me of my 14th Amendment right to have my defense germane to my dismissal breaching these specified articles and sections of the contract considered and resolved.

 Thus, in conclusion, I’m, again, requesting that, if the evidence, unmistakably, substantiate that the judges from the Court of Appeals, who are appointed by the Governor, have committed perjury, a misconduct in office and refused to correct such egregious prejudicial error after being referenced to the indisputable evidence in the record to support such misconduct in office, then every Public Servant and the public should join in requesting that the Governor exercise his executive power to immediately remove each of judges from office and grant my Petition for Writ since the only reason it was denied was due to the perjury committed by the Court of Appeals. Moreover, I’m requesting that, if the evidence substantiates the fact that the judges from the Court of Appeals have committed the alleged misconduct in office and/or committed intentionally gross misconduct in office and, thus, their credibility has been damaged, then any decision that the Court of Appeals have made against any of petitions in which I’ve challenged in Motions for Reconsideration or in a Petitions for Writs to the Supreme Court of the United States, be revisited.

 I can be reached at or emailed at dlady\_d@verizon.net. I look forward to an response from each of the Public Servants.

 Sincerely,